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times. The night was so dark, as the storm which had reigned all day had scarcely abated, that nothing could be seen; and it was apprehended that this might be an attack from the whole Mormon force. The cannon were therefore loaded and everything arranged for a vigorous defense. The guard, however, upon starting out to reconnoiter, soon surrounded a military person, who proved to be Col. Kane. It seems that he had arranged with the captain of his escort in the morning a series of signals by discharging his pistol in a certain manner, which were to be used on his return when approaching the pickets. In the storm and darkness of the night he passed the picket guard without meeting them, and mistook the guards of the fort for a picket and fired his signals, which not being understood caused the alarm. Happily only one shot was fired at Col. Kane in return, and the soldier is generally considered as deserving of credit for having missed him. The weapon employed was a jagged—distance two paces. The promptness with which the soldiers of the garrison took their places and formed into line deserves commendation, for every man was in his place with loaded gun, and all the cannon were manned and charged in four minutes after the alarm first sounded. Col. Kane is still a guest of the Governor.

On the 14th inst. Ben Simonds, an intelligent Delaware Indian, but at present the chief of a band of Indians called the Weber Utes, who are in fact a branch of the Shoshonee or Snake Indians, arrived in camp. He said that he had brought his whole tribe, numbering some 400 warriors, to Bear River, near the emigrant road, about thirty-five miles from here, in the direction of Salt Lake; that he wished to be friendly with us, and is a good friend of the United States. He reports that a party of Bonapack Indians attacked a Mormon settlement on Salmon River, in Oregon Territory, and forty-five of the Mormons were slain or wounded. The Mormons are much alarmed in consequence. He states, also, and the report has since been confirmed by our Ute Indians who are camped with us, that large numbers of Mormons are on their way out to attack us, and are at this time camped on the Weber River. You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear by the next mail of an engagement between our army and the Mormon forces.

While Simonds was in the camp, he got into a drunken frolic with a young man, which resulted in his being shot at three times with a revolver by his companion. He fortunately escaped unharmed. Unfortunately, however, the same evening, his purse, containing some \$300 in gold, was stolen. He left camp very much dissatisfied with the Americans. The young man who shot at him has been fully committed for trial at the next session of the Court by Justice Burr, but no clue has yet been obtained as to who stole the money.

On the 13th inst., an expressman arrived here from Capt. Murray of the 5th Infantry, who, it will be recollected, left here immediately after our arrival for New Mexico, to obtain animals for this command. The following general order, published to the army by Col. Johnston, contains the news received:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, 13th May, 1858. "GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.—The Colonel commanding announces with pleasure the arrival in New Mexico of the expedition under Capt. Randolph B. Marcy, 5th Infantry, organized in Special Order No. 59, Army of the U. S. of 1857.

"After a laborious march across the mountains, through snow from two to five feet deep for two hundred miles, the men breaking the track for their weary animals through the deep and hard-packed snow, the command reached Taos, New Mexico, on the 22d of January, 1858.

"Without delay other than their dying animals, enduring almost unparalleled suffering, struggling for its existence, the members of this energetic band maintained, amid numerous perils and toils, their good conduct and subordination, displaying an example in their country's cause worthy of imitation, and of which their country, as the army, is justly proud.

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On the 18th inst., the 5th and 10th regiments of Infantry, and both the light and heavy batteries, moved from their winter quarters to the open valley or plain on which Fort Bridger is situated. Yesterday the volunteer battalion moved also to the same camp. The object of this movement is to concentrate the troops in order that they may be practised in the battalion drill, which will be done by Col. Johnston in person, and also to obtain a more defensible position; for the old camp, situated as it was in a narrow bottom between high bluffs, obstructed by brush and trees, would have been found a most difficult position to defend. Unfortunately, the day which had been selected proved one of the most inclement of the season; notwithstanding which, as all the preparations had been made, the Colonel determined to move.

The camp is formed westerly from Fort Bridger, with the right formed by the 5th Infantry, resting on the Fort; the left, formed by the 10th Infantry, extends nearly to the Cedar Hills, which are the western boundary of the valley. The volunteer corps, flanked on either side by the batteries of artillery of Capt. Phelps and Reno, forms the center of the line. The Governor, Chief Justice, and other civil officers, who have resided during the winter at Eckelsville, have not yet moved, but intend to move next week. A company of the 10th Infantry, in command of Lieut. H. B. Kelly, are now camped on the public square of Eckelsville for the protection of the Government officials. Eckelsville is about three miles above the Fort.

The January mail arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing us much news of interest.

The U. S. District Court meets on the 5th of April at Fort Bridger. There are three cases of assault and battery with intent to murder to be tried at this session.

The Colonel has ordered all persons who have no employment, and who refuse to receive employment, to leave the camp and to return to Fort Laramie with the escort which starts with this mail. This will at least rid us of the professional gamblers, who have been to us all winter.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BRIDGER'S FORT, U. T., April 10, 1858.

Gov. Cumming left here on the 7th of this month for Salt Lake City, accompanied only by Col. Kane and two men from the Quartermaster's department. It is supposed that the Mormons have made offers of submission to the authority of the laws, and that Mr. Cumming has gone in to accept their allegiance. On yesterday Mr. Gilbert arrived in camp from California via Salt Lake City. He reports that the Mormons, in large numbers, are leaving the Valley, and that Brigham Young says that if they get time they will all go to some other region; but that if Col. Johnston presses on them too closely, they will send him and his men to—cross the lake. Mr. Gilbert met the Governor at Echo Canon, forty-five miles this side of the Lake. He was escorted by a band of about twenty Mormons, under Porter Rockwell, and preparations were being made in the city to give him a public reception on his arrival. There is little doubt that the troops will move from here in a few days and occupy the Valley. Mr.

Pickin, who has been in the Flathead country during the winter, arrived in camp this morning, with a large number of mules and ponies, purchased from the Indians.

The weather is fine, and the health of the army excellent. O. H. O'N.

From The St. Louis Democrat, May 13.

We had a further conversation, yesterday, with Mr. G. Smith, and received from him a more satisfactory account than was made public through the papers yesterday morning. His additions to the explanation of the various contradictory accounts that, for a day or two past, have been coming from Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. G. Smith is the latest arrival from Fort Bridger, and the news he brings has not been conveyed by any other source. No official dispatches came by him, or with his party. He delivered a private letter to Col. Kane at Fort Leavenworth, which was dated Fort Bridger, April 10.

Mr. G. Smith communicated with no person in Leavenworth but Secretary Hartnett. The information then, by dispatches received here, was derived from no other source but the letter to Col. Kane, and the account from Mr. Hartnett. So the news received has been exaggerated, and is not official. The truth amounts simply to this:

Gov. Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April for Salt Lake City. The object of his mission to that city is not known. Mr. G. Smith says it was rumored at the camp that the Governor had been ordered by the President to go to Salt Lake City, by the route of Col. Johnston, but the Colonel refused, saying, if any escort went, it must be the whole army. The Governor, under a Mormon escort, was met forty-five miles beyond the camp, by Mr. Gilbert. At Salt Lake City they were making preparations to receive the Governor. This is all we have that is reliable from Mr. G. Smith.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 15th inst. contains the following, which throws some light on the matter, and does not look much like peace with the Mormons:

"By private letter from Camp Scott, dated March 23, we learn that Lieut. Kane, who was detached by the Governor of California to Salt Lake City, by the route of Col. Johnston, and who was met by the Governor, at a distance of peace to Brigham Young, had reached Col. Johnston's camp. We believe this envoy is a brother of the celebrated Dr. Kane, and is the same who formerly figured at Council Bluffs, when that town formerly in the name of Kansasville. He remained about ten days in Salt Lake City, but effected nothing with Brigham Young and the Mormons. He says the Saints have altered greatly since he knew them in the States. It was believed there that no arrangement could be made with the Mormons, that they were determined to submit to no terms that were likely to meet with the approbation of the agents of the Government.

Col. Johnston had removed his camp to Fort Bridger, and Col. Cook was on Smith's Fork.

"The impression there was that no movement toward the valley would be made by the army until July. It is hence quite certain that the Peace Commission will reach Salt Lake City, and every opportunity will be afforded these high-handed offenders to send in their regrets, and thus defraud the devil of his just due."

The Weston Weekly Plate Argus of the 14th has the following, which also contributes toward a correct understanding of the matter. The letter of Mr. Gilbert is of particular interest:

"We learn that Mr. Blasingame, who has been with Kincaid & Livingston, reached Atchison on Wednesday with the mail direct from the army. Mr. Blasingame reports that Gov. Cumming started on the 5th of April for Salt Lake City. He had proceeded by the route of Col. Johnston, and was met by the Governor at a distance of peace to Brigham Young, had reached Col. Johnston's camp. We believe this envoy is a brother of the celebrated Dr. Kane, and is the same who formerly figured at Council Bluffs, when that town formerly in the name of Kansasville. He remained about ten days in Salt Lake City, but effected nothing with Brigham Young and the Mormons. He says the Saints have altered greatly since he knew them in the States. It was believed there that no arrangement could be made with the Mormons, that they were determined to submit to no terms that were likely to meet with the approbation of the agents of the Government.

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FLY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Resignation of Lord Ellenborough.

ANTICIPATED DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY.

The screw steamship City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of May, arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening.

The Cunard steamship Africa, from New York, arrived out at Liverpool at 10:30 p. m. on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

The news is interesting, a Ministerial crisis in England being regarded as imminent.

Lord Ellenborough has resigned, and a motion of censure against the Government was pending in the House of Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 16th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on the 14th he would move a resolution concerning the conduct of the Government in publishing their dispatch to the Governor-General of India.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, a report was published of a recent election in Liverpool held on the ground of bribery.

Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on the 13th inst. he should move the following resolution:

"That the House, while it abstains from expressing an opinion upon the policy of any proclamation issued by the Government, does hereby express its opinion that the Government have acted unwisely in publishing their dispatch to the Governor-General of India, through the Secretary of State, in the name of the Secretary of State, and that they are of opinion that such a course on the part of the Government was unwarrantable, and that it was a gross violation of the duty of the Government to the House of Commons, and that they are of opinion that the Government should be censured for so gross a violation of duty."

The Oath Bill, introduced by the House of Lords, was taken up, when Lord John Russell moved that the amendment be not agreed to, and that the clause which would admit Jews to Parliament be restored. The motion was carried by a vote of 263 to 159. A resolution to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee was debated, but without effect.

After sundry votes upon the Army estimate, a resolution was moved by Lord Stanley and agreed to, authorizing Government to guarantee £2,000,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent, for the use of India.

On the 11th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury explained the circumstances under which the dispatch censuring Lord Canning had been written, admitted that he alone was responsible for it, and announced that rather than expose his colleagues to the censure of Parliament, he had tendered his resignation as President of the Board of Control to Her Majesty, and the same had been accepted.

Lord Derby said that the resignation had been accepted with regret, but admitted that he considered the publication of the dispatch premature and injudicious.

Lord Shaftesbury explained the terms of his motion of censure against the Government, which in effect takes the same ground as that proposed in the Commons, and bases the complaint on the supposition that Government acted in the matter with a full knowledge of the proceedings of Lord Canning.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Berkeley gave notice of a bill to establish the system of voting by ballot.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Fitzgerald said that Government had demanded compensation from Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers, but refused to state the amount.

A motion to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords on the Oath Bill, was carried after some debate by a vote of 261 to 196.

The Hon. Edward Erskine, Secretary of the British Legation at Turin, is appointed to the same post at Washington.

Mr. Henry Bulwer, formerly Minister at Washington, is gazetted as the successor of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople.

The London Times says that a meeting had been held at Lord Palmerston's residence, at which it was resolved to move a resolution in the House of Commons on the 13th inst., upon the subject of the dispatch from Lord Ellenborough, censuring the issue of Lord Canning's proclamation to the people of Oude, and that this resolution will have the concurrence of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the so-called Peelite party. (Subsequent action in the House of Commons confirms this statement to a certain extent.)

Various speculations were indulged in as to the vote upon these resolutions, and the probability of Ministers resigning or appealing to the country in the event of their being carried.

All the papers of the Atlantic telegraph had been taken out of the tanks at Keyham and coiled on board the Niagara and the Agamemnon, so that nothing remained to be done but to take on board a small portion of the new cable (which was being done) and the paying out machinery. The departure of the ships on the 25th of May.

Queen Victoria had given her first state ball of the season at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Dallas and family were present.

The mail steamer Candace, from Africa to Plymouth, sailed on the 14th of May, after being in collision with the barque Elizabeth, bound from Cardiff to Batavia. The captain, two passengers, and four seamen, were drowned. The rest, numbering about fifty persons, were saved by the bark.

A serious accident had occurred on the Trent Valley Railroad, entailing the loss of three lives, and serious injury to four others.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH TO LORD CANNING.

The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in Council.

APRIL 19, 1858.

1. Our letter of the 21st of March, will have put you in possession of our general views with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. On the 12th inst. we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3d of March, addressed by your secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter inclosed a copy of the preliminary propositions of the British Government, as soon as the British troops should have command of the City of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons, in execution of the views of the Government.

3. The people of Oude will see only the proclamation of the British Government.

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole proprietary proprietors of the lands in Oude, and that the British Government will be imposed upon them; that others, in whose favor claims may be established, will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honor; and that, with these exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this course, pronouncing the confiscation of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.

6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has been much of its popular character. The best of the master in which, without regard to what the chief landlords had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the Province been carried out by your officers.

7. The landlords of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they occupy, as the people of Oude are to the rights in the soil they occupy.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and avowed intentions, your proclamation will appear to deprive the people of all hope upon the subject of the restoration of our rule for that of their native sovereigns has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

9. We cannot but feel that justice consider that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different motives from those who have acted against us in France, which have been long under our Government.

10. We detested the King of Oude and took possession of his kingdom by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, and it is to be feared, he is to be forced to abdicate, and to be replaced by a British monarch.

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11. That Sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part toward our Government.

13. Suddenly the people saw their King taken from among them, and our administration was ordered to him, which, however bad, was at least native; and this sudden change of Government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province, was the most iniquitous and oppressive of what they deemed to be their property, or what certainly had long given wealth and distinction and power to their families.

14. We must admit that, under these circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on against us have the character of a rebellion, rather than of a rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than with the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other considerations, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

16. You have a few as deserving of special favor, and you have struck with what they have made the severe punishment, the case of the inhabitants of the country.

17. We cannot but think that the presidents from which you have departed will appear to have been governed in a spirit of wisdom, superior to that which appears in the present conduct of the Government.

18. We desire that you will mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation you have issued against the landlords of Oude.

19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people. There cannot be contentment where there is general confiscation.

20. Government cannot long be maintained by any force, in a country where the whole people are rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired.

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